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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo rish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Panoramic View of a Trust-Busters' Mind.

The report written by Mr. LITTLEFIELD in defence of the Littlefield-Knox bill is in some respects a more remarkable production than the measure to which it refers. The bill provokes in the minds of Constitutional lawyers and intelligent business men mingled emotions of mirth and wrath. The report is so naive in several essential particulars that it awakonly the sense of humor. It excites no more real indignation than a comic

With a magnanimity that was hardly to be expected, the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD yields precedence to the President of the United States as Generalissimo of the trust-busters, and concedes second honors to the Attorney-General. Although he himself was in the field and already famous long before the appearance of either, he now modestly drops back into third place. He speaks of the President as the "consistent" advocate of enforced publicity, and cites with reverence some of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S earlier writings on the subject. He refers without a smile to Mr. KNOX as a clear-headed and able lawyer especially familiar with great corporate organizations." Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. KNOX are star Constitutional authorities for Mr. LITTLEFIELD.

What we are about to say will be credited with difficulty, but it is nevertheless true. Proposing a scheme of Federal inquisition into the affairs of private business within the States, a breaking down of the Constitutional lines between Federal and State jurisdiction over the commercial affairs of citizens, Mr. LIT-TLEFIELD actually offers in support of his proposition the remarks addressed by Governor ROOSEVELT to the New York Legislature alleging the evils of overcapitalization and suggesting publicity-in that case State-enforced-as the one sure and adequate remedy which we can now invoke." And Mr. LITTLEFIELD proceeds throughout some dozen pages to reënforce his argument for Federal visitation of State-chartered corporations by exhibiting what has already been done by the various States in the way of legislation requiring of the ordinary business corporation publicity as to its affairs.

The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete," said Mr. ROOSEVELT, as Governor, to a State Legislature competent to enact such publicity, if it had chosen so to do. Various States have passed laws, within their admitted jurisdiction, requiring more or less publicity, and Mr. LITTLEFIELD regards these enactments, so far as they go, as going right direction. Inerefore, n says, let the Federal Government take up the good work and render it effective in the case of all corporations.

In this apparent mental confusion of State and Federal powers, Mr. LITTLE-FIELD artlessly proceeds to call for " Government inspection," meaning Federal Government inspection, for the protection of the intending investor or speculator in stocks or bonds:

purchaser take heed. When the purchaser buys an article of food, or clothing, a horse, a dwelling, farm, or any other tangible property, it may well be that he must 'take heed,' as there he has, or can have, full opportunity to learn of the qualities and attributes of the subject of the purchase. The inection of a bond or a stock certificate or the reading of the ordinary prospectus, does not give the slightest idea as to the value of the property represented by the bond or stock. The State make it possible for the corporation to place bonds or stock upon the market and conceal every material fact essential to a determination of its value. In the absence of a knowledge of these facts it is an absolute impossibility for a purchaser to form any idea of the real value of the stock or bond. 'Surely in vain, says the sacred writer, ' the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

Therefore, reasons the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD, once the pioneer of publicity, now the reverent disciple and follower of Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. KNOX -therefore, because a horse is tangible. and property represented by a stock certificate or a bond is intangible, and because the State authorizes corporations to put their bonds and stock upon the market, it becomes an obvious duty and proper function, not of the State but of the United States, " to require returns " that will give the information that the investor needs before he pur-

If in the case of the stock certificate or the bond, why not also in the case of the horse? A horse is tangible, it is true. but not every intending purchaser is capable of ascertaining his qualities, attributes and real value by viewing or even feeling of him. What is the Federal Government for if not to prevent the overcapitalization of horses, and fraudulent misrepresentations concerning them? Mr. LITTLEFIELD will remember that these animals, and likewise mules and donkeys, are sometimes common carriers, and are frequently engaged in

interstate transportation. We must pass rapidly over Mr. LITTLE FIELD's able and surprisingly rhetorical discussion of the methods adopted by modern man to realize what the Rockland statesman calls "the Crossus-like dream of wealth." He has not yet exhausted the reservoir of his ingenuousness. The depths of his unsophistication are not yet sounded.

Speaking of the Constitutional objection to discrimination between large corporations and small in the matter of the required publicity, the author of

the report naively remarks: " It has been suggested that the bill could have been limited to corporations above a certain amount of capitalization. To this it is objected that it rould be a discrimination against the corporations as to which returns were required: that the law would not be uniform in its operation, and for that veson would be unconstitutional. The Constitutionality of such a law would certainly be open to rese question. It is believed that this discretion vested in the commission will be exercised in such way as to reach all corporations as to which returns are essential for the purposes above indicated, with out subjecting the vast majority of legitimate corporetions to unnecessary inconvenience.

Here Mr. LITTLEFIELD admits the unconstitutionality and impropriety of the very discrimination which he ingenuously proposes to transfer from the law itself to the mere discretion of administrative officers appointed under the law. A law treating all corporations alike he is afraid to propose; yet he avows that the purpose of his law is not to treat all corporations alike, but to invest in certain persons the power of deciding what corporations shall be nconvenienced and attacked and exposed to publicity as to their affairs, and what corporations shall be allowed to pursue their business unmolested. Was ever a more significant confession more frankly made by any buster of the

Amazing as is this revelation of Mr. LITTLEFIELD's mental machinery, it is far exceeded by his final confession that he regards the present bill only as a starter. His hopes, his fears and his programme are ingenuously set forth in this apologetic passage of the report:

" It is fully understood that this bill, upon the question of publicity, is not as far reaching and loes not attempt to produce many of the results that are within the contemplation of many of those who believe in the efficacy of the idea. For that reason t is conceded that the enactment and enforcement of its provisions will not necessarily furnish the final adequate or proper test by which the wisdem or efficacy of the idea of publicity can be deternined. It is believed that it is a step in the right direction. If the operation of this bill proves to some extent advantageous, and is not attended by any pronounced or serious business disturbance. It may then well be that further legislation on these ince, in order to apply the idea of publicity to its full and complete extent, may be deemed wise and ustifable."

That is, Mr. LITTLEFIELD avows, with admirable and even comical frankness. that in thus testing his and Mr. Roose-VELT's theory of publicity at the expense of the reserved rights of the State and to the extent of the present measure, he may possibly smash American prosperity to smithereens. He is perfectly willing to take the risk and make the experiment. If the experiment results in widespread disaster, Mr. LITTLEFIELD will admit with his accustomed candor that he has made a mistake; that something is wrong with his theory.

On the other hand, if the experiment does not actually produce a panic, why, then the trust-busters will be ready to go ahead and try again with something yet more drastic in the direction of the great ideal set up by Vice-President ROOSEVELT in his Minneapolis speech of Sept. 2, 1901, namely, " a change from the old attitude of State and nation toward property.

We commend this panoramic unrolling of the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD'S mind to all lovers of the true, the beautiful and the good.

Senator Morgan's Objection to the Canal Treaty.

The Senate on Monday quickly referred to the Foreign Relations Committee the resolution offered by Senator HERRAN, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, was not qualified to sign the Panama Canal treaty, inasmuch as the Bogota Government, from which he had received credentials, was not a de jure government, and had no authority to make treaties. It is most improbable that this objection will have the effect of defeating, or even postponing, the ratieign Relations Committee make any so promptly, and it will undoubtedly say that our State Department, having sumably at her own expense? for some years recognized the Bogota Government as a government de facto, it is in international law estopped from questioning its authority.

We do not dispute the correctness of the historical statements made by Senator Morgan, namely, that there has been no Congressional election in Colombia since 1898; that the present head of the that Colombia to-day is practically in the hands of a dictator. It is true that since 1884 Colombia has been the scene now nominally operative, and by which the former confederation, known as the United States of Colombia, was transformed into the relatively unified and centralized Republic of Colombia. The provisions of the new organic law have in their return been disregarded. At the general election of 1898 the Nationalist Conservatives were successful, and returned Dr. MANUEL A. SANCLEMENTE and Dr. JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUIN to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively. In the absence of Dr. SANCLEMENTE on the 7th of August, 1898. the Vice-President-elect took possession of the executive power and held it for four months, when he resigned it into the hands of the duly elected President. The Liberals had cause to be dissatisfied with the grocery store. Young men, hitherto the Nationalist reactionary regime, and in October, 1899, they rose in arms against the Sanclemente government. While this civil war was in progress, namely, on July 31, 1900, a second revolution broke out, this time within the ranks of the Nationalist party. Headed by Vice-President MARROQUIN and Gen. CASABIANCA, Minister of War, it overthrew the legiti ate President, Dr. SANCLEMENTE, and imprisoned him. The de facto government

thus established at Bogota was de-

nounced by many members of the Na-

tionalist Conservative party as the off-

spring of treachery and by the Liberal

party as no less reactionary than the

administration which it had supplanted.

Nevertheless, Dr. MARROQUIN, who thus

became virtually dictator, has main-

tained his authority, in defiance of the Constitution of 1886, and without even the pretence of consulting a Congress, and, owing to the recent collapse of the revolutionary movements undertaken by his opponents, he is now ostensibly stronger than ever.

All this is undeniable, but not on that account should the Senate hesitate to ratify the Panama Canal treaty signed by Dr. MARROQUIN'S representative. It is the long-settled practice of our State Department to recognize de facto governments, and, having once accorded to them recognition, to treat them thereafter as if they were on the footing of governments de jure. The reasons for the practice are obvious. No independent nation would permit an outside government to arrogate the right of determining by its arbitrary flat which of two competitors for power was entitled to its possession. Moreover, if our State Department made it a rule to wait until it satisfied itself that a foreign de facto government was a government de jure, it would have to forego the maintenance of any diplomatic relations with most of the Latin-American commonwealths. There is not a single republic in Central or South America in which, at one time or another, the de facto government of the moment has not been the outcome of a revolution or a coup d'état. This is as true of Mexico, of Brazil and of Chile as it is of those hotbeds of anarchy and disorder, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras. As regards the de facto government headed by Dr. MARROQUIN, however tainted its origin, it has a stronger claim to recognition than had many of the Latin-American governments which we have recognized, for it has maintained itself in power three years, and the last embers of revolt against its authority were the other day extinguished.

But, it may be asked, suppose the Marroquin Government should one day be overthrown, in its turn, would concessions made by it be sanctioned by its successor? We answer that they would have to be. There is no principle of international law more firmly established than this, that treaties entered into by he recognized de facto government of a country are binding upon that country. As a matter of fact, the Colombian Liberals are even more anxious than the personal followers of Dr. MARROQUIN to see the United States undertake the construction of a trans-Isthmian canal at Panama. But, even were they opposed to the project, they would be powerless in law and in fact to dispute the validity of a treaty entered into by the Government installed at Bogota.

Decadence in Alabama.

Is the Age of Southern Chivalry gone? Have the Southern chevaliers tumbled off their horses? We refuse to believe so, but here is the damning fact, if fact it be, proclaimed jeeringly and triumphantly by our Tennessee contemporary, the Petersburg Gazette:

" The Neely Chapel schoolmarm was out driving by herself last Sunday afternoon. Buys, where are your rubber tires?"

Petersburg is in the border county of Lincoln, and may be jealous of the Alabama swains. The youths that grow on the banks of the Elk and Flint Creek may be in a state of constant rivalry and warfare with their neighbors of Alabama. This Petersburg editor may want to exalt himself at the expense of She of Neely Chapel may be a Tennessee girl whom Alabama is eager to annex and Tennessee as eager not to lose. Whatever cloak of palliation for Alabamians there may be, we seek to throw around them. But is the fatal Fact true? Is it possible that anywhere in this enlightened land, and especially anywhere in what our meridional poets fication of the convention. If the For- love to call the Southland, 'way down among the cotton and the corn, the roses report at all, which is doubtful, it will do and the raptures, a schoolmarm is allowed to drive herself on a Sunday, pre-

There have been many changes since we were boys, but were the whole universe ours we would bet it against the ghost of a gossamer that the village schoolmarm hasn't changed. Bet it and win and refund that gossamer ghost to the foolish bettor. The schoolmarm, native to the village, or, better still, imported, for exogamy is the rule among the Bogota Executive, Dr. José Manuel schoolmarms! The schoolmarm comes MARROQUIN, was never elected to the into the village, is seen and conquers. Presidency, but usurped that office; and The sheepish hobbledehoys can't keep away from her house. The school committeeman, thin, white of whisker, severe to children, a foe of card playing and the of almost incessant revolutions and graces, grows particular about the temcoups d'état, and that there have been perature of the schoolroom stove, "drops on all sides violations of constitutional in " often to see how the new teacher is law. It was a coup d'état engineered by | " getting along " and is detected in the Dr. RAPAEL NUNEZ that gave rise to the art of learning euchre, a game favored by so-called Constitution of 1886, which is that lady. Vast are the sales of bear's grease and shoeblacking and fearful and wonderful cravats. There is a competition for the prize newcomer between the village churches and Sunday schools. Young men hitherto looked upon with awe or suspicion on account of their supposed sceptical tendencies suddenly become impassioned churchgoers, sit where they can gaze with rapture on the back of the schoolmarm's head, " divine, demure," as Mr. Dobson hath it.

The man who "takes her home from the prayer meeting, the sociable, the sewing circle, the entertainment in the vestry, the turkey supper, the oyster supper, is envied fiercely. Dark rumors of duels with fists are heard at the village club, on the common or in close friends, speak sternly of their resolve to punch so-and-so's head. Young men impoverish themselves grandly by buying votes for her in " beauty contests," "most-popular-girl" contests and so on; swamp her with candy, get their feet wet hunting for impossible flowers which she expresses a desire for. The keeper of the livery stable grows redder and richer every day. The amount of " buggy riding " done is stupendous. To be impartial and keep the peace, Miss has to drive with a different Damon every night, Saturday afternoon, and Sunday afternoon.

Young men of amiable disposition swear deeply to themselves when they see her going to or coming home from school,

much in love with her as their elders. To get a word with her alone, you must take her to drive; and then she clucks at the horse just as you are stammering your sentimentalities; or she gravely invites you to "visit" the school tomorrow afternoon and make some remarks to the children. Female lips utter the yarn that she is secretly engaged to a wealthy merchant in her own town. In short, one continual high tide of excitement beats around the schoolhouse If the Postmaster refrains from tampering with that young woman's letters, it is not because his wife doesn't badger him enough or because he dreads the law. He wouldn't like to be thumped

by the young favorite's bodyguard. When she goes away at the end of the term, she leaves a wide swath of despair, whole museum of fractured hearts. The indigenous girls intimate that she is artful, but aren't they all? Innocently artful, of course, now brightly bold, now beautifully shy.

And this irresistible and incomparable schoolmarm had to " drive by herself " last Sunday afternoon in Neely Chapel. What is Neely Chapel? Why is it? Is it? For the honor of Alabammy we hope that Neely Chapel is a myth. If there is a Neely Chapel, those blockish " boys should be prayed for in it at once.

Rules for Cars and Trucks.

The rules proposed by President VREE-LAND to lessen the interfering of trucks with street cars may not be all acceptable, but, unquestionably, we may go far toward their enforcement with profit to passenger traffic on Broadway. The first feature of the Vreeland scheme is wholly sound:

" No truck or vehicle shall be permitted to pro ceed in an opposite parallel direction on the com pany's tracks except in crossing from one side of the street to the other."

The time has come for making this the invariable rule. A driver held up by a long line ahead turns without thought of anybody but himself into the side of the street intended for traffic going the other way, with the probable result of bringing the entire street movement to a standstill.

" Drivers shall leave the tracks immediately upon being warned by the motorman's gong. Between the hours of 7 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M. no trucks or carts shall be allowed on the company tracks except to turn out or pass another vehicle.

From the day the trolley car appeared the driving fraternity has chafed against its arrogance; but none the less, the drivers must yield to the cars still further and answer the gong with all possible promptitude. They must learn that in making faces at the haughty motorman while they swear to him that they will leave the track at the next street or so, they are making faces at thousands of business men sitting in the cars behind, and very likely keeping them from their dinner.

" In streets where the space between the rail and the curb is too narrow to allow the passage of a car while trucks are loading and unloading, the delivery of goods shall be so arranged that full use of the company's tracks shall be permitted during the rush hours. All vehicles are to be loaded from the side instead of from the end."

This is vague, as befits the difficulty of the scheme involved. Probably the intent is to find out how far we may go in the direction indicated, and likewise to impress upon the merchants the urgent need of their cooperation.

By all means let Mr. VREELAND's ideas be tested, but we would suggest a plan for improving Broadway, which he has not mentioned. The sleigh ride that killed James Watson thirty years ago, the repository of the Tweed scheme for widening Broadway, saved the city an immense sum of money, but it also blocked an improvement that to-day would be enormously beneficial. While we cannot widen Broadway, we can take a foot or two off the sidewalk on either side, without too great hardship to the pedestrians and with immeasurable advantage to the traffic of the street, particularly the trolley passengers. Then we should have room for trucks to stand by the curb and other trucks to pass by without interfering with the cars.

An Oppressive Change in the Charter.

One of the most objectionable provisions in the existing Charter of this city is that which provides that " the Comptroller may require any person presenting for settlement an account or claim for any cause whatever against the corporation to be sworn before him touching such account or claim, and when so sworn, to answer orally as to any facts relative to the justness of

such account or claim." In the old Consolidation act the words for any cause whatever " were absent. and it was held by the courts that this provision only applied to actions on contract, and in such cases it may be that the propriety of an examination before the Comptroller could not well be questioned. But as the law stands to-day, this provision is taken advantage of by the city to cross-examine plaintiffs in actions for negligence in the most minute particulars, and thus virtually to enjoy the privilege of a fishing expedition into the case of the city's opponent.

Not satisfied with the existing power, which in its very nature gives rise to much abuse, it is now proposed, in a bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. WOOD, further to extend the powers of the Comptroller so that he can subporna and require the attendance of witnesses, and compel the production of books and papers alleged to be pertinent to the in-

vestigation. The amendment provides that the tes-

engarlanded by a crowd of children, as pleading. This amendment gives to the New York, Jan. 23.

Comptroller all the powers of a Court to punish for non-compliance with his notice to produce the books, and even more power than a Court at Special Term, because there is to be no appeal from the Comptroller's mandate.

It would be difficult to devise a more improper amendment to the existing Charter.

The provision contained in Section 146 of the Charter is now sufficiently drastic, and any further enlargement of the powers therein contained would be opcressive and unjust. It is noteworthy that to-day, in actual

practice, the plaintiffs who are supposed to be sworn before the Comptroller, in point of fact, do not appear before him at all, but are compelled to submit, under the guise of this Charter provision, to a crucial fishing examination by some assistant to the Corporation Counsel.

The appalling wreck on the Central Rail road of New Jersey on Tuesday evening seems chargeable to J. H. DAVIS, the en gineer of the Philadelphia and Reading ex press, which collided with the local Easton express. His statements, as given out concerning the affair are contradictory He is alleged to have said, just after the accident occurred, that he saw the green signal, warning him of the presence of a train in the block ahead, and afterward saw the red light, telling him to stop; but, inasmuch as the road was usually clear at that point, and, believing that the red signal would be immediately displaced by the white light of safety, he disregarded it Again, Davis is reported to have said in his delirium, "I saw nothing."

There is no evidence so far to show that Davis even took the precaution to "slow down" when he passed the green signal ordering him to do so, and that he did not stop when he reached the red signal is proven by the frightful wreck which folowed. In other words, he ran past his block, in violation of the rules of the road. The theory is advanced that Davis may have been "blowing out his cylinders" when he passed the signals referred to, and that the escaping vapor might have obstructed his view, but as the engineer he was bound to know where the signals were.

Possibly McCarthy, Davis's fireman may throw some additional light on the affair when he is able to s; eak.

The Tax Liars' Syndicate, composed the group of men brought before District Attorney JEROME on Tuesday, was formed as it appears, for the purpose of supplying persons to swear off taxes for ratepayer who would rather hire their lying done than do it themselves. It is alleged that the syndicate had originally five members The operations of the gang were discovered by a newspaper reporter, who reported to the District Attorney, of whose investiga tion the results are now in jail. It seems that a member of the syndicat

would approach a man who was burdened with a fairly heavy assessment, and tell him that it would be quite easy to have the assessment reduced by paying his visitor half the amount of the reduction obtained The parties of the first and second parts having come to terms, the syndicate would send a man resembling the taxpayer to the tax office to swear, by gods and devils, that the assessment was too high by at least 50 or 100 per cent., and so it would be reduced by the sympathetic Tax Commissioners and the profits of the perjury divided be tween the syndicate and the taxpayer.

All that was required for the job was little nerve on the part of the liar and a face having some sort of resemblance to that of the lie-ee. The latter requisite made i necessary of course for the Tax Liars Syndicate to have always on hand a large and well-assorted stock of faces; but in any line of activity it is generally an easy matter

As there is always a supply of liars, there is no reason to doubt that rivals will be after the business the syndicate has made profitable, even before the District Attorney ha got well started in his investigation of this latest scheme to plunder the city by selling perjury in the open market.

LIFE.

Either Electricity or Chemistry, According to the New Biology. Prof. Conn of Wesleyan University in the Indepen

The conclusions tend to show that vital forces are chemical forces. They suggest to us that under the peculiar conditions of living protoplasm, muscles and nerve being the organs that have been chiefly studied hitherto, chemical and electrical forces exhibit somewhat new manifestations, and these new manifestations are the characteristics of what we call vital. Nervous impulses are only modified electrical

phenomena, and muscle contractions are simply physical changes produced in muscle elements by new electrical and physical conditions. If the manifestations of nerves are only electrical modifications, it is manifest that vital phenomen; have been brought into very close association with the general forces of nature. Further evidence in the future may demonstrate

or may refute such a position, but certain it is that the interesting results aiready obtained promise a least to bring into closer relation the forces of the inanimate world and the vital manifestations of living things. The new investigations by Pro-Loeb and his school are attracting the greatest in terest on the part of biologists and scientists, be cause they show that biological chemistry is on a phase of ordinary chemistry, that physiology to be eventually understood in terms of chemica and physical phenomena, and that vital forces are only modifications of forces that we commonly do not call vital.

Leprosy Bills Before Congress. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to your comments on the opposition of the Hawaiians to the provisions of the Per-kins-Wilcox Leper bill, which asks that the National Government shall assume charge lepers, when found here, shall be transported to Molokai, which shall be the national home, I beg to say that such provision can never pass Congress. I so informed Mr. Perkins of California when he submitted his bill to me for my criticism. I told both Senato Perkins and Delegate Wilcox that the United States would not agree to the transportation of their lepers to Hawaii. which would be considered as expatriation, and implored them to stand aside and allow the passage of the Platt-Wanger Leper bill. which applies only to the United States, and not to its leper colonies. Later it might be well to pass leper laws for the Philippines, for Hawaii, for Porto Rico and for Guan separately, but distinct from the national The amendment provides that the testimony given and the facts elicited on this examination may be used for the purposes of cross-examination to test the veracity of a witness.

The amendment further makes all the provisions of Title 2, Chapter 9 of the Code, which is entitled "Compelling the attendance and testimony of witnesss," applicable to this proceeding before the Comptroller. And one of the sections thus made applicable is Section 853 of the Code, which provides that the person subpænaed, who fails to obey or to bring with him his books or papers, can be punished for contempt, also in damages, and for \$50 in addition thereto, and that the Court may also strike out his pleading. This amendment gives to the law. Senator Foraker even has the protest ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.

TRADE UNION MURDERS. Meial Report Upon Them by the chiniste' Union.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The public has often heard disclaimers from high union officers of any complicity in violence. They always counsel the men, so they say, to abstain from breaking the law. They never need injunctions—oh, no—so they want them abolished, even though as peaceful law-abiding citizens an injunction has no particular orce against them. The injunction is a serious infringement on personal liberty. So too with the miittia. It is not often that these high officials come near an honest confession. but I quote two from the January number of the Monthly Journal of the International Ma-

The machinists have a big strike on against the Union Pacific Railway. The strike is against the introduction of a bonus system of extra pay for men who can do extra fast work. It is in effect an attempt to compel the Union Pacific to give the union the right to say how much mork a machinist shall be allowed to do The strike is stubbornly fought by both sides and the third vice-president of the Machin-ists' International Union, speaking from the heart, closes his December report as follows

I wish to state that this climate is not productive o the health of scabs, as quite a few have been sent back home very iii. Fraternally yours, GEORGE MULBERRY, Third Vice Pres.

CRETENNE, Wyo., Dec. 11, 1902. Further search of the Journal reveals the nature of the illness in the report of Fourth Vice-President Thomas L. Wilson, dated at

Omaha, Dec. 13, 1902. He says: The hospitals are full of scabs that have got hurt at work and in fights between themselves. Four have died at Cheyenne and one was killed at Omaha a fight, while three or four others have been killed

in the shop. The picket duty is done in a very systemati manner and we are keeping tab on the scabs day and night. There is not a scab on the line (Union Pacific that is not known to us now. The professionals are the only ones that stay, and you can do only one thing with them.

No one who knows anything about strikes an fail to grasp Mr. Wilson's meaning. All the most specious and expert union dodging and covering cannot gloss it. God only knows how many of those men who died had that "one thing done to them." God only knows how many of those in the hospitals "hurt at work or in fights among themselves" had that "one thing" tried on them.
Writing from the scene of battle with the

heat of passion still on them, it is plain that Wilson and Mulberry were too enthusiastic to be prudent. In all the murder, rioting and violence done in this and other strikes they have always been loud in their claims that they counselled against law-breaking. dear, sweet, peaceful pickets whose work is done in such a systematic manner are of course not responsible for these things, nor is the union, nor its officers. But in all these reports to union men there is not one word of sorrow or regret that men should meet death in fights among themselves"because such men were "scabs O Lord, how long shall this endure and go npunished, even unrebuked?

Southern Progress in 1902. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: strong testimony as to the value of Repub-

lican policies and control is afforded by the ndustrial progress of the South. A few facts and figures tell the story; 1890. 1900. Increase Millions. Millions. Millions Manufacturingproduct \$1,194 \$1.794 From this basis let us glance at some of

the results of Southern enterprise for 1902. according to the Tradesman for January: Cotton manufactures \$140,000,000 Wages paid for same. Value over cotton used for same..... Spindles in operation..... \$70,000,00 6.179.421 Cotton crop, bales (Against 10,983,000 bales in 1901.) Pig iron, steel and cast iron pipes, tons .. Additional railroad lines, miles (Including border States.) 8452,118,184 Value of cotton exported

WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 27.

Dr. Cuyler and Evangelists. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In the report of my Monday morning address to the ninisters of New York, which appeared in your paper of Jan. 27, I am made to say to the pastors, "Don't get evangelists." What I did

BROOKLYN, Jan. 28.

The Hampton Roads Conference of 1865. From the Hon. Henry Watterson's Recent

Address on Abraham Lincoln. Considerable discussion has been heard latterly touching what did and did not happen upon the occasion of a famous historic episode known as the Hampton Roads Conference. That Mr. Lincoln met and conferred with the official representatives of the Confederate Government, led by the Vice-President of the Confederate States, when it must have been known to him that the Confederacy was nearing the end of its resources, is sufficient proof of the breadth both of his humanity and his patriotism. Yet he went to Fortress Monroe prepared not only to make whatever concessions toward the restoration of union and peace he had the lawful authority to make, but to offer some concessions which could in the nature of the case go no further at that time than his personal assurance. His Constitutional powers were limited. But he was in himself the embodiment of great moral power. That Mr. Lincoln met and conferred with the

constitutional powers were limited. But he was in himself the embodiment of great moral power.

The story that he offered payment for the slaves—so often affirmed and denied—is in either case but a quibble with the actual facts. He could not have made such an offer except tentatively, lacking the means to carry it out. He was not given the opportunity to make it because the Confederate commissioners were under instructions to treat solely on the basis of the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy. The conference came to naught. It ended where it began. But there is ample evidence that he went to Hampton Roads resolved to commit himself to that proposition. He did, according to the official reports, refer to it in specific terms, having already formulated a plan of procedure. This plan requires no verification. It exists, and may be seen in his own handwriting. It embraced a joint resolution to be submitted by the President to the two houses of Congress appropriating four hundred millions of dollars to be distributed among the Southern States on the basis of the slave population of each according to the census of 1860, and a proclamation to be issued by himself, as President, when this joint resolution had been passed by Congress.

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There car be no possible controversy among honest students of history on this point. That Mr Lincoln said to Mr. Stephens, "Let me write union at the top of this page and you may write below it whatever else you please," is referable to Mr. Stephens's statement made to many friends and attested by a number of reliable persons still living. But that he meditated the most liberal terms, including payment for the slaves, rests neither upon conjecture nor hearsay, but on indisputable documentary support. It may be argued that he could not have secured the adoption of any such plan: but of his purpose and its genuineness there can be no question, and there ought to be no equivocation.

TWO INTERESTING EXHIBITIONS.

at Durand-Ruel's Oils and Pastels by Childe Hassam; at the Noe Gallery Oils and Water Colors by Charles P. Gruppe. Almost vis-à-vis across Fifth avenue are two excellent exhibitions, which suggest a very interesting comparison. Some oil paintings and pastels by Childe Hassam are being shown at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, and at the Noë Gallery, late S. P. Avery, Jr., some oils and water colors by Charles P. Gruppe.

The comparison that I have in mind is not one of relative merit, for both are exceedingly good, but of respective inluences and motives. To put it shortly, Childe Hassam has followed Monet in the pursuit of sunshine, while Mr. Gruppe nas ranged himself with the moder Dutchmen, who share Mauve's love of the gray sky effects of Holland. For Holland is not always gray, nor are there wanting Dutch painters, like Blommers, who have occasional feeling for the gayety of sunshine. Nor, again, is Mr. Gruppe we may judge from his picture inserted n the catalogue, a gentleman who is treading a vale of tears to the measure of a minor key. His eye is alert, his mouth determined; the whole air of him one of sane virility. Whence, then, this addiction to the minor key in his pictures? And, ince we are asking questions, why should Mr. Hassam, surely something of a cynic, deliver himself pictorially of such gay and lark-like melodies?

It is easier to raise these questions than to answer them. Still, possibly, we may find he clue in that frequent phenomenon, one of the most interesting psychologically in the study of art, that a man's art is so far distinct from his own personality that he often tries, unconsciously perhaps, to make it express the qualities which are complementary to his own. He keeps his art, in fact, as an ideal; a thing outside himself. choice and reverenced, worth striving for, because it is so far beyond the physical and mental qualities of which he is immediately conscious. I do not mean that this is necessary or invariably true, but that a tolerably xhaustive distinction might be made beween those artists whose work directly effects themselves and those who express hemselves by indirection.

When we are confronted with the latter we shall generally find it accompanied with subtlety of motive and expression; and certainly this quality appears in the pictures of both these men, especially when they are handling a medium that allows them readiest means of utterance. Thus, it is in his pastels that Mr. Hassam and in his water colors that Mr. Gruppe, respectively, display most completely their delicate appreciation of nature. There are, for example, hanging side by side in the Durand-Ruel Gallery two pastels by Mr. Hassam, one of them a scene of cutting marsh hay in meadows traversed by a winding stream, that convey the character of the spot with an indescribable delicacy of expression. In the other is introduced the brilliant crimson of the maple, with a finesse in its relation to the other features of the landscape and with a sensitiveness of suggestion that spiritualize he facts and induce an authetic enjoyment which words cannot interpret.

Nor is there lacking in some of these pastels a crisper, more vigorous suggestion. One gets the flavor of it in the one which has a gush of water in the foreground coming underneath a wooden bridge, beyond which is a view of trees and houses. touched in with a variety of hues in the daintiest kind of improvisation, so that the picture mingles tenderness and subtlety with direct and forcible presentation of facts. These pastels, in fact, are examples of most skilful artistry and of

pure and fragrant sentiment, exceptionally clever and altogether lovely.

Unusually accomplished, also, are Mr. Gruppe's water colors. He stands fully abreast of the living Dutch aquarellists in a free and facile use of the medium, in the purity and freshness of his colors, limited out combined with such delicate discrimi but combined with such deficate discrimination as to secure a most gracious tonality. For pictures like "Gray Morning," "A Country Road in Holland" and "Canal at The Hague" have a peculiar graciousness remarkably interpretative of the local character, full of sweet pensiveness, and the local character, full of sweet pensiveness. jocal character, full of sweet pensiveness, yet not lacking in quiet animation. And running through this gentle mood are a sturdy frankness and virile recognition of the facts of the scene which establish the poetry of his thought on a substantial basis of actuality.

a glowing tribute to Mr. Moody and his worldwide work.

I said that every pastor ought to be a soulwinner, and that the danger in sending for
any itinerant is that it tends to take off the
personal responsibility from the pastor and
put it on an invited laborer. Every minister
ought to sow his own seed and have the joy
of reaping his own harvest Mr. Moody
himself often said: "Every minister ought to
to be an evangelistic preacher."

That is precisely what I was driving at.
I had not the slightest intention to "disparage"
the good work being done by our General Assembly's "Committee on Evangelistic Work;"
for they were not even in my thoughts. I was
addressing pastors, and gave them my own
experience and my observations of the remarkable awakenings that I had witnessed.
My three main points were: "Personal responsibility of pastors and personal efforts to
win souls by both ministers and church members, and the power of persevering prayer."
My address, instead of being a "polemic,"
was as practical, as fraternal, as frank and as
evangelical as I could make it. I hope for
some divine blessing upon it.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 28.

basis of actuality.
When he turns to oils, Mr. Gruppe does
mot always show so complete a mastery of
his resources as he does in water colors.
Yet this cannot be said of "Bringing up
a Herring Fish r," in which the boat is
very well painted and the horses are put
in with a delightful exhibition of freedom
and suggestiveness. Nor can one have
anything but admiration for so sterling
and convincing an example of painting and
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"Wet Day at The Hague." But these stand out from their fellows, some of which seem a little inert and heavy, without even that degree of atmospheric animation which the quiet scenes depicted would be likely to display. Nor have they the delicate interplay of tones that the water colors show. To Mr. Hassam's use of oils there is an element of interest in the fact that he is perhaps the only American painter who has persisted in experimenting with the pointilliste use of separate hues of pure color that was advocated by Pissarro and has been habitually adopted by Monet. Others have followed it for a while, eventually to abandon it; while he has persevered Others have followed it for a while, eventually to abandon it; while he has persevered until he has succeeded in expressing the charm of clear, bright sunshine in a way unapproached by any other painter in this country. There is an example among the pictures in this exhibition—a large rock by the sea, with bright green vegetation clustering at its base and protruding from a crevice in its face. Here we have a convincing suggestion of the sunlight and also a crevice in its face. Here we have a convincing suggestion of the sunlight and also of the fresh and wholesome exhibration of such a scene. It is one of the many studies of rock and ocean which he has made along the coast near Gloucester, that in their mingling of vigor and subtlety, in their spaciousness of feeling and interpretation of the solidity of the rocks, as well as in the rendering of the infinite effects upon their surface of the broad, pure sunshine, can only be compared with Monet's subjects on the coast of Normandy. He shows also on this occasion a view of Gloucester harbor with the white Normandy. He shows also on this occasion a view of Gloucester harbor with the white houses shadewed to a soft blue under the pale, clear light. The scene, made familiar to us by many pictures, is here represented with that distinctly individual quality of delicate arristry in which Mr. Hassam excels. Nor is it only an example of unusually sensitive seeing and handling. excels. Nor is it only an example of unusually sensitive seeing and handling, a charming instance of the artist's vision and the craftsman's skill, but pervaded also with the tender reverie that loving constants. sciousness of the beauty of the scene has aroused.

In the coming and going of exhibitions at this season, some of them trashy, vulgar and banal, the genuine artistic merit of these two little displays should not be over-looked by those who do not confound art with fashionability and ineptitude.

The Reading of the Bible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply "Riverside," as to who reads the Bible let me say that two members of my own family read it daily—not in the ponderous volume of the so-called "family Bible," but in an agreeable size, easily handled. One of the Cambridge or Oxford editions

One of the Cambridge or Oxford editions is quite as easily handled as the modern novel Probably "Riverside" is not familiar with Prof. Moulton's edition—each book in a small and separate volume by itself.

If anybody has the desire, the Bible can be read in any edition. And if "Riverside" will attend the church services he can hear once during the week a chapter from the Old and one from the Rev Testament without handling the Book.